

Deficiencies on health services and education have consequences on the Mexican rural communities

In the country there are 2 thousand 443 rural municipalities, and most of them face severe deficiencies regarding the quality of education, health services, marginalization, poverty, among others. Most of the municipalities facing these problems are located in Oaxaca and Chihuahua.

Poverty, the lack of access to education, unemployment, forced migration, and a weak health system are the most common problems in different rural areas in the country, particularly in the States located in the South, which are also the poorest areas with the highest backwardness levels in Mexico. In that specific zone of the country, we are able to detect the highest social shortening levels; as revealed in the numbers provided by the National Council of Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL).

In the country there are 2 thousand 443 rural municipalities, and a total number of 199 thousand 391 locations. Most of them face deficiencies in the quality of education, health services, marginalization, poverty, among others. Oaxaca and Chihuahua are the states with the highest number of municipalities facing those conditions; as mentioned in data provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI).

Despite the fact of facing different kinds of lacks and deficiencies, rural areas also face the problem of depopulation, as there are not enough resources in those areas to fulfill the basic needs of the families there so, people have to move to find more and better opportunities.

In 2018, according to the official numbers provided by CONEVAL, poverty affected 55.3 percent of the total number of people living in rural areas, that is to say, 17 million people. Meanwhile in urban areas, the percentage was 37.6 percent, which represents 35.5 million people.

It is important to mention that rural areas are mainly in charge of developing activities related to the primary sector like agriculture, livestock farming, and fisheries; and those become their only source of income. However, those incomes are not enough to get food, decent housing, and studies for all the families, which usually have more than five members.

The social shortening is evident, as 14 million families living in rural areas face that problem, according to the numbers provided by CONEVAL. Those families face precarious situations as they live in houses with dirt floors, iron sheets as roofs, carton walls, and with no restrooms; which affects the health and security of people living in that place.

Rural areas, the poorest zones in the country

“Secretaría del Bienestar”, a government office, mentioned that there are one thousand 565 rural municipalities facing exorbitant levels of marginalization, social shortening, and crime rates.

In the first position we find some boroughs located in Mexico City like Cuajimalpa, Xochimilco, and Milpa Alta, whose crime rates and presence of indigenous people are really high. After those places, we find the State of Mexico, which owns 49 municipalities with crime rates and presence of indigenous people that may vary from high to medium levels.

On the other hand, Guerrero is one of the states with the highest affectation caused by organized crime so, it was possible to identify 74 municipalities with severe marginalization levels whose crime rates may vary from high to low.



Oaxaca is known for the big number of indigenous municipalities in the state, however in those areas people do not get any attention to basic needs such as health, education, access to drinking water, and sanitation services.



SUMARY

“Secretaría del Bienestar”, a government office, mentioned that there are one thousand 565 rural municipalities showing high levels of marginalization, social shortening, and crime rates. High crime rates are particularly found in boroughs and municipalities located in Mexico City and the State of Mexico.

Network of Energy - CMT



CMT develops solutions focused on the use of ecotechnology at home, the generation and saving of energy to improve the quality of life of many people.

Giving benefits to the ones who need them

Congregación Mariana Trinitaria is aware of the lacks and shortenings that rural communities in Mexico have to face, and through its Welfare Ecosystem Model, it develops social programs to benefit the vulnerable sectors that do not have enough infrastructure to fulfill the basic needs for decent housing.

In that structure, CMT offers a Network for Housing to develop strategies to improve the living conditions in precarious areas where many families live, as we consider that decent housing is one of the fundamental rights for every human being.

This non-profit organization provides subsidies to allow families to build, enlarge, and improve their housing. Besides, with the Network of Energy, it develops solutions focused on the use of ecotechnology at home, the generation and saving of energy to improve the quality of life of many people, especially those families currently living in vulnerable conditions.

Network for Housing - CMT



CMT develops social programs to benefit the vulnerable sectors that do not have enough infrastructure to fulfill the basic needs for decent housing.